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SOURCE/METHOD/EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

FOR COORDINATION WITH FBI



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
March 13, 1972

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. **DOC. MICRO. SER.**

APR 14 1972

MICROFILMED

VASILIIY GRIGORYEVICH NOSENKO

On February 15, 1972, Mrs. Roy Wilson, Clerk, Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), Chicago, made available INS File Number A7-403-500 concerning the subject.

The file reflects the subject was born August 16, 1914, in Dengi, Poltava, Ukraine. The file indicates he was married July 12, 1942, in Dengi, to Daria Odod, his current wife. According to the file, Nosenko, along with his wife and two children, Iwan (John) and Hryhorij (Gregory), fled to Germany, where he and his family remained until the war's end.

In 1946, he and his family entered an American displaced persons camp in Germany. The file indicates that while in the camp Nosenko had changed his name to Wasyl Letasz and had also altered his date of birth. In an affidavit filed in 1949, he admitted alteration of his date of birth and name, but for the sole purpose of protecting himself from forced repatriation to the Soviet Union.

December 28, 1949, Nosenko and family entered the United States at New York City. The file contained no information as to his current citizenship status.

On February 25, 1972, Nosenko was interviewed by representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). He advised that in 1929, he, his brothers, and father, a farmer, had been dispossessed and forced off their farm in the Ukraine as a result of forced collectivization of all farms. The family was relocated near the Siberian frontier where they remained on a small farm until the outbreak of World War II. One brother was executed along with 38 others for an attempted escape to Turkey. His father was captured and executed in 1941, by the Russians because of his past affiliation with troops which remained loyal to the Czar during the 1917-18 revolution.

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RE: VASILIIY GRIGORYEVICH NOSENKO

In 1941, with the outbreak of the war, he began a slow trip back to his village of Dengi, Ukraine. In late 1941, he had returned to the village, but did not work for a period of time because of a leg injury. Later, he was able to obtain a job as a fireman in his village and he retained this position until September, 1943, when he and his family departed for Germany. He related that during this point in the war, both German and Russian forces were closing on his village. The residents of the village received notes from the advancing German Army stating that the people would be free if they went to Germany. He said that he and his family packed a small number of belongings and crossed German lines where they were packed into cattle cars on a train and shipped into Germany.

From 1943 until the end of the war he worked in a shoe factory in Germany. In 1946, he had his family entered an American displaced persons camp where they remained until 1949. In that year he and his family entered the United States where they initially resided in Buffalo Gap, South Dakota. In 1950, the family moved to Chicago, where he was employed for some 5 years with Republic Steel. Since 1955, he had been employed as a mechanic with the Norfolk and Western Railroad. He stated that in June, 1971, he incurred a back injury and has been on a medical disability since that time.

Nosenko related that both he and his wife have relatives who remain in the Ukraine. He also has a brother, Andrey, who resides somewhere in Canada, but with whom he has had no contact for many years and whose exact whereabouts he does not know. Both he and his wife correspond openly with those relatives who remain in the Soviet Union.

He related that approximately 3 years ago he received a letter addressed to him at his residence, 9042 South Dobson. The letter was postmarked from somewhere in the Soviet Union. While he could not recall the specifics of the letter, it in general terms stated that he had renounced his Soviet citizenship and that he could not hide and that "they" could get him anytime "they" wanted. This letter was unsigned. He claimed he has received no other letters and has not been contacted by any representatives of the Soviet Government. He surmised that his address was obtained by the Soviet Government from letters and packages he and his family

RE: VASILY GRIGORYEVICH NOSENKO

send to relatives. He could offer no explanation as to why he received this harrassing letter except possibly for the fact that his father was loyal to the Czar and had fought the communists in the 1917 revolution and had also resisted collectivization of farms in 1929.

Nosenko claimed he remains an alien and has not sought naturalization as he does not feel he can pass necessary tests about history and government.

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